

Appendix E

VA TRI HISTORICAL TREND

Since inception, the TRI program has been expanding and evolving, providing more information to the public about the presence and release of toxic and hazardous chemicals in communities. As a result, over the past 27 years, major regulatory changes have occurred that made the direct historical comparison of releases from 1988 to 2013 difficult and potentially misleading. The information in Appendix E is historical and for general comparison only.

During the early years of the program there were no major reporting changes. From 1988 until 1994 the consistency between reporting sectors and chemicals made comparison straightforward.

The first major change in reporting requirements was the addition of 286 chemicals and chemical categories to the TRI list beginning with reporting year 1995. The addition of chemicals in reporting year 1995 created a new baseline for TRI comparisons. A second major change was the inclusion of seven new non-manufacturing sectors (sectors that had not previously reported) to the TRI facility coverage beginning in the 1998 reporting year. With this change, 1998 became the new baseline for historical comparison. The third major change began with reporting year 2000, when seven chemicals and two chemical categories were added to the TRI chemical list. These chemicals, and chemical categories must be subtracted from reporting year 2000, 2001, and 2002 data to make comparison to 1998 and 1999 more accurate. A fourth major change for reporting year 2011 was the inclusion of 16 new chemicals to the list of reportable chemicals. Of the 16 new chemicals which were added 4 of these are classified as Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs). PACs are Persistent Bio-accumulative Toxins (PBTs) chemicals and as such, they are likely to remain in the environment for a very long time, are not readily destroyed, and may build up or accumulate in body tissue. Hydrogen Sulfide was added to the list in reporting year 2012 following the lifting of an administrative stay on October 17, 2012.

It should be noted beginning with reporting year 2001, lead and lead compounds were re-designated as PBT chemicals, and the threshold for reporting was reduced to 100 pounds. This caused facilities to submit more reports for lead and lead compounds for reporting years 2001 and 2002.

Table G-1 shows the amounts of releases to each media for the reporting years 2001 through 2010 (without specified PBTs, or vanadium and vanadium compounds). Facility revisions for previous reporting years were not included in this comparison of on-site releases.

Table G-1. On-Site Releases Comparison from 2001 – 2010 (from Section 5 of Form R)

Media	2001 (pounds)	2002 (pounds)	2003 (pounds)	2004 (pounds)	2005 (pounds)	2006 (pounds)	2007 (pounds)	2008 (pounds)	2009 (pounds)	2010 Pounds	Percent Change 2001 - 2010
Air	57,127,421	56,923,331	50,962,772	48,124,542	41,167,066	41,273,390	39,390,601	29,770,387	26,946,032	24,617,658	-132.06%
Water	7,000,339	8,262,375	8,199,535	8,681,965	9,880,733	19,258,326	18,322,290	20,284,859	18,301,212	3,247,285	-115.58%
Land	6,442,197	5,973,503	5,612,934	5,612,934	4,865,708	4,913,540	4,430,778	2,947,122	3,312,996	17,687,071	63.58%
Total	70,569,957	71,159,209	64,775,241	62,419,441	55,913,507	65,445,255	62,143,669	53,002,368	48,560,240	45,552,014	-54.92%

Chapter Four of the Virginia 2013 TRI Report covers the reporting period 2011 to 2013, and it includes all chemicals and chemical compounds, and all facility revisions received through January 6, 2015.